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Article

A Review of the Role of Social Media for the Cultural Heritage Sustainability

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Abstract: During the last 20 years, with the development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), an emerging interest has appeared in Digital Community Engagement (DCE) in the process of cultural heritage management. Due to a growing need to involve a broader community in the Historic Urban Landscape approach, social media are considered one of the most important platforms to promote the public participation process of urban heritage conservation in the context of rapid urbanization. Despite the growing literature on DCE, which has delivered a general overview of different digital technologies and platforms to enhance heritage conservation, little research has been done on taking stock of the utilization of social media in this process. This study aims to fill the research gap by providing a more comprehensive picture of the functionalities of social media platforms and their impacts on sustainable urban development through a systematic literature review. As a result, 19 out of 248 DCE relevant articles are selected as objects to illustrate the contribution of social media. The study identified the characteristics of these applied social media tools, explores their roles and influences in cases. The article concludes that social media offers a platform for a wider range of stakeholders to have a voice in the decision process of cultural heritage management, and it should be widely applied to encourage citizens from all over the world.



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Keywords: digital community engagement; social media; cultural heritage management; sustainable urban development

1. Introduction

The necessity and importance of paying attention to the participatory method in cultural heritage management are enhanced in the last decades [1]. The 1994 Nara Document on Authenticity cautiously opened the way to a culture-based appreciation of conservation values [2], in 1998, the Stockholm Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development clearly expressed the development dimension of culture [3]. Since then, international practitioners have paid more attention to the diversity of cultural expressions and recognized that an understanding of the diversity of cultures is the solution to ensure an effective and sustainable link between a society and its heritage [3]. People-centered approaches are clearly challenging the established principles defined by both material-based approaches and values-based approaches [4,5]. In line with it, the Historic Urban Landscape approach is recommended by UNESCO as a “bottom-up” expression of social values and social choice which can better recognize cultural diversity and the dynamic nature of urban heritage in the context of rapid globalization [6,7].

The role of community in sustainable cultural heritage management has been highlighted at UNESCO conferences since 1994 (the publication of the Nara Document on Authenticity) and echoed in the global dimension [8–10]. The “community engagement tools” are listed as one of the expanded conservational instruments by the Historic Urban Landscape approach among “regulatory systems”, “technical tools (knowledge and

planning tools)", and "financial tools" of the Historic Urban Landscape approach, which contributes to long-term sustainable and inclusive urban development [11,12]. In which, the identification of the core and the broader community is the priority to involve stakeholders [4,10]. The core community refers to the residents who are living in or nearby the heritage site, while other facilitators such as authorities, experts, and economic actors are recognized as the broader community [13,14]. Local communities can share responsibilities of integrating heritage conservation in sustainable urban development through community collaboration and empowerment [6,15–17].

2. Current Approaches to Engagement and Management

2.1. *The New Form of Community: Online Community*

The internet, as a kind of social media, could offer a crucial platform that is community-based for sustainable and holistic heritage conservation [18]. It fosters an open atmosphere such that all the motivated participants can become involved in the cultural heritage protection easily with access to the internet [19,20]. Furthermore, ICTs offer an open-participatory platform, in which citizens can play an active role, to a broader range of stakeholders across scales, classes, races, genders, ages, which is crucial for collaborative planning and conservation [21,22].

Online communities, which are formed with specific cultural practices or gathered by a common topic based on heritage sites or other forms of cultural heritage, have emerged recently accompanied by the arrival of the Web 2.0 era [18,23,24]. Compared with offline community engagement, online community communication is totally geo-free, thus, it can promote mutual understandings between people with different cultural backgrounds [25]. People can share their memories or feelings which could be part of the "sense of place" with geographically close people or with a crowd on the other side of the earth [26]. Moreover, it creates more opportunities and breaks the occupational boundary for collaboration between local communities and professionals [27–29]. Taking part in this kind of online community, people can share their knowledge of any aspects of cultural heritage with specialists in the field [30,31], but also gain more opportunities for education outreach [32]. In addition, communications among online communities showcase a far efficient way by being informed and getting feedback easier and faster [33]. They could also leave a comment or chat in real-time with journalists or concerned authorities who are involved in this collaboration [34].

2.2. *Digital Tools to Promote Community Collaboration*

Over time, frontier scholars have shown their interest in studying various ways (co-production, E-education, digital archive, location-based games) that ICTs (e.g., AR, 3D modeling, VR, GIS) including social media have fostered community engagement and collaboration in urban planning and heritage conservation [35,36]. Digital interactive applications have been widely used in cultural heritage sites and have hitherto concentrated on community engagement, the equity of multi voices, community empowerment.

Following with technological progress, the integration of digitized presentation and crowdsourcing technology in terms of communication and collaboration for cultural heritage has become a necessary trend [37]. Co-production (also known as co-design, co-creation) as a way of collaborative participation has become increasingly popular in multiple activities, including product design for museums, libraries, and heritage planning [30,31]. Aligned with it, open collections can be used in both formal and informal educational contexts (known as E-education) to share findings and exchange perceptions with stakeholders [38,39]. Furthermore, citizens that gathered as an online community are empowered to create their own digital heritage landscapes, museums, and archives by photo sharing, video-audio records, and narratives [40–42]. In addition, location-based mobile games are utilized to foster in young visitors a larger extent of motivation to explore museums and facilitate their meaning-making process [43–45].

Immersive technologies, especially Augmented Reality (AR) based applications can promote the value of industrial heritage and museums across educational, collaborative, and digital technology sectors [46,47]. In the historical industrial site of Carpano (Italy), an AR game was designed to improve visitors' visiting experience by offering industrial, artistic, and historical knowledge [47]. While in a museum of children's literature (UK), AR plays a role as a mediator between targeted audiences (7–11-year-old children) and specialists for collaborative practice [46].

3D modeling and printing technologies are becoming more prevalent in the cultural heritage conservation field without space and time constraints [32,48,49]. Jefferey argues that a site's physical structure can be recorded and deployed by 3D visualizations not only by heritage professionals but also by broader local community groups [48,49]. Instead, Champion highlighted the application of 3D models in the preservation of intangible heritage [32].

It is said that the concept of virtual heritage refers to applying Virtual Reality (VR) technology to cultural heritage assets for heritage communication purposes [50,51]. 3D modeling and animations in a video sequence are also involved to represent a better legible solution [50]. However, Hurley shows concern that the current VR applications in the heritage site of Old North St. Louis largely contribute museum displays rather than real participatory planning [51].

Various cultural heritage sites benefit from the concept of crowdsourcing, especially by web-mapping and the analysis from a Geographic Information System (GIS) in mobile [26,52,53]. Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) Data is collected, computed, and visualized based on the Share Our Cultural Heritage (SOCH) web, aiming to document and share cultural heritage worldwide [26]. Meanwhile, the online geospatial heritage database can overcome many of the limitations associated with traditional heritage catalogs [52], both tangible cultural heritage and intangible ones [53].

2.3. The Role of Social Media in Sustainable Cultural Heritage Management

Social media apps contribute significantly to collective community memory by storytelling practices and cultural expression by mapping [25,54,55]. It is worth mentioning that the definition of social media in this work refers to any digital tool that allows users to quickly create and share content with the public, encompassing a wide range of websites and apps such as the following: (1) photo-sharing apps like Instagram, Flickr; (2) video and audio sharing apps like YouTube; (3) short written message sharing apps like Facebook, Twitter; (4) and other apps designed for geo-location sharing with social interaction functions.

The eagerness of people to obtain relevant real-time information and take part in the planning inspires a lot of potential for involvement both in the use of social media and in addressing them to cultural heritage [33,56]. Besides, social media emphasize the equity of discourses by being accessed easily to all Internet users to publish, communicate, read, or broadcast information inexpensively [57]. In terms of time, social media products allow users to publish information and get feedback in near-real-time [58]. Svensson offers a great answer that social media can enable and strengthen people's effective engagement with heritage [59].

Approaches to involving social media in the museums, monuments, and urban heritage sites are on-going and rapidly growing in interest. Some agencies and authorities made an effort in programming and extracting data, such as information on QR codes, to enhance the communication among participants [21,39,58]. Another main approach is storytelling by collecting and analyzing narratives, including both short-term comments and blogs, through popular social media apps, such as Facebook, Twitter, and collective memory websites [25,34,54–56]. In parallel, mapping is one of the crucial tools to get an insight into the community mechanism and user's expectations [25,26,54,59,60]. Moreover, in some cases, online surveys based on selected platforms are spread to strengthen the right and ability of multi voices [19,28,33,36,55]. It should be noted that the methods mentioned

above are not exclusive of each other. Instead, they are utilized as an integrated toolkit a number of times.

3. Methodology

3.1. Publication Collection

To identify relevant publications, a stepwise review approach was employed. The review was based on the database of Web of Science (WoS) and included all articles that discussed and presented social media for cultural and urban heritage conservation. A PIST tool was designed by drawing lessons from the PICOS method in the medical field of research to define the keywords of the search preparation [61,62]. The PICOS search tool contains five criteria initially: (1) Population: communities engaged in the cultural heritage management process; (2) Interventions: social media; (3) Comparison: offline community engagement; (4) Outcomes: outcomes of participatory governance; (5) Study design: Statistical analysis of participatory methods in case studies. However, as the PICOS tool does not accommodate terms relating to cultural heritage studies, it has been modified into a “PIST” (population, interventions, settings, timing), a new tool where the Comparison (C), Outcomes (O), Study design (S) were excluded to meet our needs better. Following that, we further supplemented two criteria to limit the objects to the cultural heritage generally: Setting (S): cultural heritage, and Timing (T): duration or date of publication, which intends to further increase the identification of qualitative articles.

A series of keywords and their synonyms is involved, namely public participation, community engagement, civic collaboration/participation, audience collaboration; cultural heritage, urban heritage, historic city, historic district, historic settlement, historic area, historic plan; social media, social network, digital, online. The key features and criteria which lead to corresponding keywords and synonyms are shown in Table 1. In line with it, the search string is defined as “Ts = (((Public or commun* or civic or audience*)Near/3 (participat* or engage* or collaborat*))and(((cultur* or urban*) Near/3 (historic* Near/2 (Cit* or district* or settlement* or area* or plan*)) or heritage))and((social Near/3 (media or network*) or digital or online)))”. The defined search string was further refined by adding a date range limit (1985–now) and a language setting (English only). In this phase, 248 document results returned by 26 July 2020.

Table 1. PIST tool and its progress.

		Concepts	Content	Keywords/Synonyms
Original criteria setting	P	Population	Communities engaged in the cultural heritage management process	(Public or commun* or civic or audience*) Near/3 (participat* or engage* or collaborat*)
	I	Intervention	Social media	((social Near/3 (media or network*) or digital or online))
	C	Comparison	Offline community engagement	We excluded this part because this did not add value to the search
	O	Outcomes	Outcomes of participatory governance	We excluded this part because this did not add value to the search
	S	Study design	Statistical analysis of participatory methods in case studies	We excluded this part because this did not add value to the search
Additional criteria setting	S	Setting	Urban cultural heritage	(culture* or urban*) Near/3 (historic* Near/2 (Cit* or district* or settlement* or area* or plan*))
	T	Timing	Duration or date of publication	1985–present

3.2. Publication Selection

In order to select accurate relevant-topic cases for analysis, a semi-quantitative methodology was designed and used to draw up low-relevance publications and refine the gained documents. The selection process is detailed into seven steps and two phases related to the accessibility of full paper, language, and content relevance.

The first phase aims to narrow the gained retrieval database by examining the written language and the ability to access it. Firstly, the duplicated articles and chapters by the same author, and with the same abstract and keywords published by different publishers were excluded automatically by the reference management software. Following that, publications produced by the same author on the same case study were excluded after a cautious cross-comparison. Then, four non-English publications were removed. Although restricting the retrieval language as English, there are still some non-English articles involved in the retrieval result with only an English title and abstract, in which one publication was written in Italian and three publications in Korean. The publications with inaccessible full text were excluded due to the lack of detailed case study descriptions. Following this step, the retrieval returned 195 documents.

Aiming to further refine the targeted articles, the irrelevant-content publications were eliminated manually. Studies were first judged as available resources from the title as well as the abstract. Then, the full texts were downloaded and filtered further by skimming. Lastly, some complementary publications were added by manual screening, for which one of the four criteria in PIST is not explicitly mentioned but alternated with metaphors. To be more specific, the “I” of PIST was omitted to retrieving those in which the keyword Social Media was replaced by other phrases such as Digital Storytelling, New Media, etc. The retrieved publications were ordered by relevance and selected manually according to research topics. Studies where the title referred to but did not include specifically two of the subjects (social media, cultural heritage, community engagement) are anyway listed in our extended references, such as those using Digital Storytelling, and New Media to indicate the keyword Social Media. By now, 19 items were finally retained. The result of each selection process is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The result of each selection progress.

Step	Number of Publications Retained	Selection Progress
	248	Publications that were retrieved from Wos
1	240	Publications retained after 8 duplicate publications were excluded
2	238	Publications retained after 2 publication that has the same case as another publication was excluded
3	234	Publications retained after 4 non-English publications were excluded
4	195	Publications retained after 39 inaccessible publications were excluded
5	14	Publications retained after 181 irrelevant-topic publications were excluded
6	19	Publications retained after 5 relevant-topic articles that involve linked case studies were supplemented

3.3. Quantitative Analyzing Method

The following criteria were applied to every case study; publication time, case location, the name of cultural heritage object, applied social media, interactive method, direct object, and impact on sustainable cultural heritage management. However, for most publications, there is only one case involved and one cultural heritage object studied so that it is easy to

manage the information. However, there are still some works containing multi-practical cases. To follow the same set of data collection and analysis logic, we compress multiple cultural heritage objects into one item (e.g., 19 museums in the Netherlands from the same article) but later on, those cases are listed individually for further study.

All the social media tools involved in the practice are listed for further quantitative statistics of the usage frequency of each digital way. Main interactive methods are summarized and classified by interactive forms of expression into seven ways: Official announcement; Exhibition; Communication; Photosharing; Mapping; Storytelling; Crowdsourcing. By listing interactive methods of every case, we can obtain the applying frequency and identify the characteristics of each interactive method. We marked all the social media that were mentioned in the selected articles and summed the amount (weight = 1). Even if there are several different kinds of apps mentioned in the same article, we just consider it as 1 point. For example, in the case of Thessaloniki, a series of apps, such as Collective City Memory App, i-Guide App, and the website <http://thesswiki.com/> are used to equip Thessaloniki as a Digital City. Therefore, App and Web would be marked as 1 point respectively. In addition, we evaluated the function of social media on sustainable cultural heritage management both from direct and indirect perspectives, in that way we can explore the availabilities of social media in future urban development. Three main objects (Collective memory, Heritage interpretation, and Enhance communication) and three aspects of the possible impact on sustainable cultural heritage management (Shared heritage and collective memory, People-centered approach, Cultural expression) were expected initially with a possibility to be extended.

4. Findings

4.1. Outcome 1

Based on the research design, a total of 19 articles consistently corresponded to the requirements as shown in Table 3. The publication time ranged from 2006 until the present, and the quantity of published articles shows an upward trend along with the time (2006 $n = 1$, 2010 $n = 1$, 2015 $n = 2$, 2016 $n = 2$, 2017 $n = 5$, 2018 $n = 4$, 2019 $n = 3$). Publications since 2015 take a noticeably high proportion (90%) as compared to the ones published before (10%), which demonstrates the rising attention from scholars and practitioners on testing social media in cultural heritage set in the recent five years.

Moreover, 39 cases from 12 countries all over the world with Australia ($n = 1$), China ($n = 1$), Denmark ($n = 1$), Finland ($n = 1$), Greece ($n = 1$), Italy ($n = 3$), Jordan ($n = 1$), Lebanon ($n = 1$), Nepal ($n = 1$), the Netherlands ($n = 20$), New Zealand ($n = 1$), the UK ($n = 4$), the US ($n = 1$), and Vienna ($n = 1$) are extracted from the articles as shown in Table 4. The review shows that the highest number of social media engaged heritage sites are located in Europe (30 in total, including Denmark, Finland, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, and the UK), which represents 75% of the total. However, according to the UNESCO World Heritage List (2019), properties located in Europe represent just under half (47%) of the list, which indicates that using social media on cultural heritage conservation in other regions is still underexplored. Moreover, China, as one of the countries which own the most inscribed heritages, presents unsatisfactory results with only one case. It should be taken into consideration that there could be some statistical bias as the method for retrieval is by no means fully comprehensive, and more suitable cases could be included to expand our current list.

Table 3. Case collection.

No.	Publication Time	Location (Nation)	Cultural Heritage Object	Applied Social Media	Interactive Method	Object	Impact on Sustainable Cultural Heritage Management
1	2019	Greece	Thessaloniki	Website, APP	Storytelling; Mapping; Exhibition; Crowdsourcing	Collective memory	Shared heritage and collective memory
2	2019	Nether-lands	19 Dutch heritage projects and organizations (eg. Amsterdam Museum, Museum Rotterdam, etc)	Twitter Facebook Flickr YouTube Pinterest blogs Instagram LinkedIn TripAdvisor Website Interactive map	Storytelling; Mapping	Collective memory	Shared heritage and collective memory
3	2019	Lebanon	Tripoli and El-Mina municipal boundaries	Flickr	Mapping	Heritage interpretation	People-centered approach
4	2018	Finland	Nikkilä	Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, Interactive map	Communication; Crowdsourcing	Enhance communication	People-centered approach
5	2018	Italy	Puglia	Facebook, Twitter	Communication; Crowdsourcing	Enhance communication	People-centered approach
6	2018	Nepal	Kathmandu Valley	Website	Mapping	Heritage interpretation	Cultural expression
		UK	Newcastle University Quadrangle Gateway				
7	2018	New Zealand	A Museum	Website	Photo sharing; Crowdsourcing	Maintain community archives	Shared heritage and collective memory
8	2018	United Kingdom	the North East of Scotland	Facebook	Photo sharing; Storytelling	Collective memory	People-centered approach
9	2017	United Kingdom	UCL's Grant Museum	Website, Twitter, APP	Exhibition; Crowdsourcing	Heritage interpretation	Cultural expression

Table 3. Cont.

No.	Publication Time	Location (Nation)	Cultural Heritage Object	Applied Social Media	Interactive Method	Object	Impact on Sustainable Cultural Heritage Management
10	2017	Netherlands	Anne Frank House	Facebook (Messen-ger)	Communication	Heritage interpretation	Cultural expression
		Italy	The House Museums of Milan				
		Italy	The National Museum of the 21st Century Arts				
11	2017	United Kingdom	Prehistoric Rock Carvings in Northumberland	Facebook; Website	Exhibition; Storytelling	Enhance communication	People-centered approach
12	2017	United State	Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture	Twitter	Exhibition; Storytelling	Increase access for visitors of color	People-centered approach
13	2017	Jordan	Amman	Facebook	Crowdsourcing; Official announcement	Enhance communication	People-centered approach
14	2016	Australia	Brisbane's built heritage	Facebook, Instagram, Pinterest, Twitter	Storytelling; Crowdsourcing	Heritage interpretation	Cultural expression
15	2016	Vienna	The Vienna Werkbund estate	Website, Facebook, Pinterest, Flickr	Photo sharing	Equity of the discourse	People-centered approach
16	2015	China	Dafo Temple	Weibo	Photo sharing; Communication; Crowdsourcing	Equity of the discourse	People-centered approach
17	2015	Denmark	Contemporary Danish Urban Cemetery	Interactive map	Mapping	Heritage interpretation	Cultural expression
18	2010	Australia	Sydney Opera House	Flickr	Photo sharing	Collective identity representation	Cultural expression
19	2006	UK	South-east of England	Website	Communication; Crowdsourcing; Official announcement	Heritage interpretation	Cultural expression

Table 4. The types of applied social media to cultural heritage objects.

No.	Location	Cultural Heritage Object	Applied Social Media												
			App	Blg	FB	FK	Ins	Lin	Map	Pin	TA	Tw	WB	Web	YT
1	Greece	Thessaloniki												•	
2	Lebanon	Tripoli and El-Mina municipal boundaries				•									
3	Finland	Nikkilä			•		•		•			•			
4	Italy	Puglia			•							•			
5	New Zealand	amuseum												•	
6	UK	the North East of Scotland			•										
7	UK	UCL's Grant Museum	•									•		•	
8	UK	Prehistoric Rock Carvings in Northumberland			•										
9	US	National Museum of African American History and Culture										•			
10	Jordan	Amman			•										
11	Australia	Brisbane's built heritage		•	•		•					•			
12	Vienna	the Vienna Werkbund estate			•	•				•				•	
13	China	Dafo Temple											•		
14	Danmark	Contemporary Danish Urban Cemetery							•						
15	Australia	Sydney Opera House				•									
16	Netherlands	Amsterdam Museum		•	•	•				•		•		•	•
17	Netherlands	Museum het Schip	•		•						•	•			•
18	Netherlands	Belvédère Rotterdam			•		•	•				•			
19	Netherlands	Bijlmer Museum		•	•										
20	Netherlands	Financieel Erfgoed op de Kaart			•				•						•
21	Netherlands	Geheugen van Oost			•					•		•		•	
22	Netherlands	The Historical Museum of The			•	•	•					•			•

Table 4. Cont.

No.	Location	Cultural Heritage Object	Applied Social Media												
			App	Blg	FB	FK	Ins	Lin	Map	Pin	TA	Twi	WB	Web	YT
23	Netherlands	HagueImagineIC			•	•						•			•
24	Netherlands	MuseumRotterdamMuseumZonder			•		•					•			
25	Netherlands	MurenTransvaal			•										
26	Netherlands	OngekendBijzonder			•							•			•
27	Netherlands	OudAmsterdam			•							•			
28	Netherlands	RotterdamInKaart							•						
29	Netherlands	RotterdamVertelt			•										
30	Netherlands	StadsarchiefRotterdam			•	•						•			•
31	Netherlands	WederopbouwRotterdam			•							•			
32	Netherlands	ZichtopMaastricht			•							•		•	•
33	Netherlands	HaagseHerinneringen			•									•	•
34	Netherlands	Mappingslavery			•				•			•			
35	Nepal	KathmanduValley											•		
36	UK	NewcastleUniversityQuadrangleGateway											•		
37	Netherlands	AnneFrankHouse			•										
38	Italy	TheHouseMuseumsofMilan			•										
39	Italy	TheNationalMuseumofThe21stCenturyArts			•										

Note. Blg = blogs, FB = Facebook, FK = Flickr, Ins = Instagram, Lin = LinkedIn, Pin = Pinterest, TA = Trip Advisor, Twi = Twitter, WB = Weibo, YT = YouTube.

In addition, the study further categorized all the extracted 39 cultural heritage objects into four topics according to their attribution and features as shown in Table 5. We ranked the social media, according to the usage frequency of each social media platform. Building ($n = 5$), City ($n = 6$), Landscape ($n = 4$), Museum ($n = 24$). Seeing Figure 1, it is easy to find out that museums are the pioneers of involving social media tools (62%) and play an important role in managing digital heritage. In the opposite case, the focus on involving social media in conserving buildings, cities, and landscapes is relatively less.

We suggest that museums are seen as core facilitators of cultural heritage for the general public. As museums usually play a role in daily life as the carriers of the exhibitions, cultural events, archives, collections of cultural relics, etc. Such activities are often associated with budgets for public engagement, which allows social media tools to be developed and promoted.

Table 5. Analysis and Categorization of the Extracted Cultural Heritage Objects.

Categories	No.	Cultural Heritage Object
Museum	1	A museum
	2	Amsterdam Museum
	3	Belvédère Rotterdam
	4	Bijlmer Museum
	5	Financieel Erfgoed op de Kaart
	6	Geheugen van Oost
	7	Haagse Herinneringen
	8	Hague Imagine IC
	9	Mapping slavery
	10	Muren Transvaal
	11	Museum het Schip
	12	Museum Rotterdam Museum Zonder
	13	Ongekend Bijzonder
	14	Oud Amsterdam
	15	Rotterdam in Kaart
	16	Rotterdam Vertelt
	17	Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture
	18	Stadsarchief Rotterdam
	19	The Historical Museum of The
	20	The House Museums of Milan
	21	The National Museum of The 21st Century Arts
	22	UCL's Grant Museum
	23	Wederopbouw Rotterdam
	24	Zicht op Maastricht
City	1	Thessaloniki
	2	Amman
	3	Nikkilä
	4	Puglia
	5	the North East of Scotland
	6	Tripoli and El-Mina municipal boundaries
Building	1	Anne Frank House
	2	Brisbane's built heritage
	3	Dafo Temple
	4	Sydney Opera House
	5	the Vienna Werkbund estate
Landscape	1	Contemporary Danish Urban Cemetery
	2	Kathmandu Valley
	3	Newcastle University Quadrangle Gateway
	4	Prehistoric Rock Carvings in Northumberland

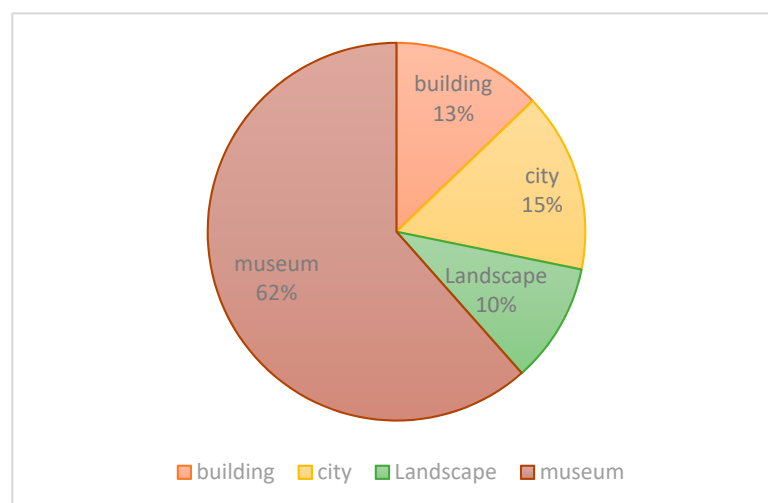


Figure 1. The proportion of the 4 identified aspects of the selected cases.

Whereas on a wider scale, citizens are not always aware that the historic buildings, cities, or landscapes that they use or live in should be part of the need-to-be-conserved heritage. This is often due to a lack of engagement at a city or landscape scale. Therefore, it is important that local governments, planners, and developers raise awareness on this issue with the general public so that there is a good understanding of the broader definition of cultural heritage and its importance. This requires the need for citizen participation in the planning and development process of both urban and rural landscapes. This requires investment and capacity-building-type activities that equip citizens with knowledge and skills to offer helpful feedback, suggestions, and practices. Social media tools provide an ideal platform for this approach.

4.2. Outcome 2

Regarding participatory social media tools, Figure 2 demonstrates that Facebook ranks in first place (30%), followed by Twitter (19%), and customized websites (12%), indicating that text-based platforms are the most popular ones among the global audience. Furthermore, photo and video sharing apps, YouTube (10%), Flickr (7%), Instagram (5%), Pinterest (3%), and GIS-based interactive maps (5%) have also been applied. Besides, other digital platforms listed as Blog, Pinterest, interactive apps, LinkedIn, TripAdvisor, Weibo took only a small part of this field. Some researchers and developers admitted that popularity is the main decisive factor to target their choices [50]. Thus, it is not a surprise that Facebook becomes their favorite testing field because it is currently the most popular platform with 2.3 billion users.

The result of the interactive method analysis as shown in Figure 3 presents a relatively equal frequency of involving each way. Data analysis by crowdsourcing or other computing means ended up with the highest score ($n = 9$), while Communication ($n = 5$); Photosharing ($n = 5$); Mapping ($n = 5$); Storytelling ($n = 5$); Exhibition ($n = 3$); Official announcement ($n = 2$) are noticeably lower. It reveals that there is almost no bias concerning the operation process, which means researchers and experts examine and explore various aspects and directions led by social media.

The objects are briefly categorized into five groups: Heritage interpretation ($n = 8$), Enhance communication ($n = 5$), Collective memory ($n = 4$), Equity of the discourse ($n = 2$), and Maintain community archives ($n = 1$). Meanwhile, within the column Impact on Sustainable Cultural Heritage Management, People-centered approach ($n = 9$) and Cultural expression ($n = 9$) are the most popular rungs achieved within global heritage management. While the aspect of Shared heritage and collective memory ($n = 3$) received less attention. Although Cultural expression and heritage interpretation are absolutely the main streams,

the efforts of scholars to Enhance community communication in the People-centered approach is not ignorable.

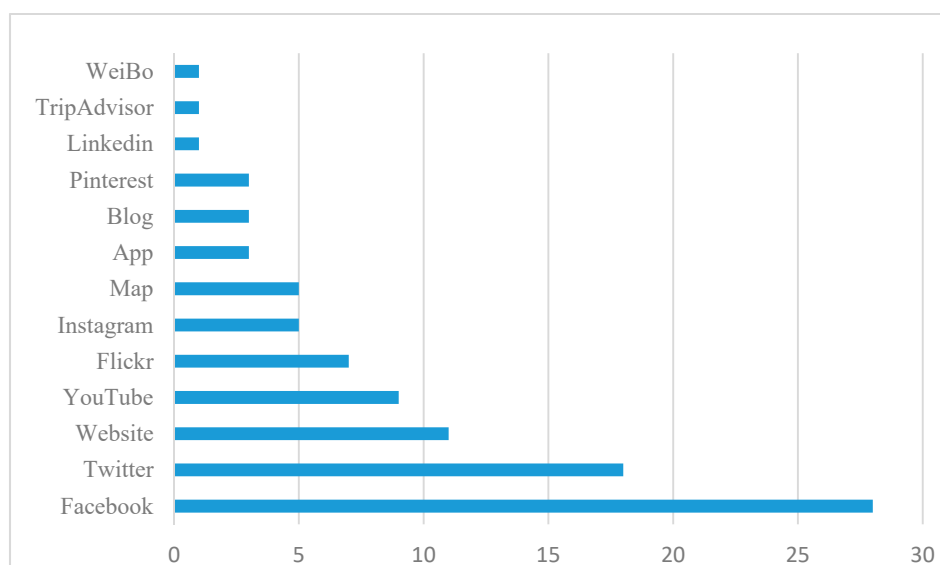


Figure 2. The usage frequency of each social media tool.

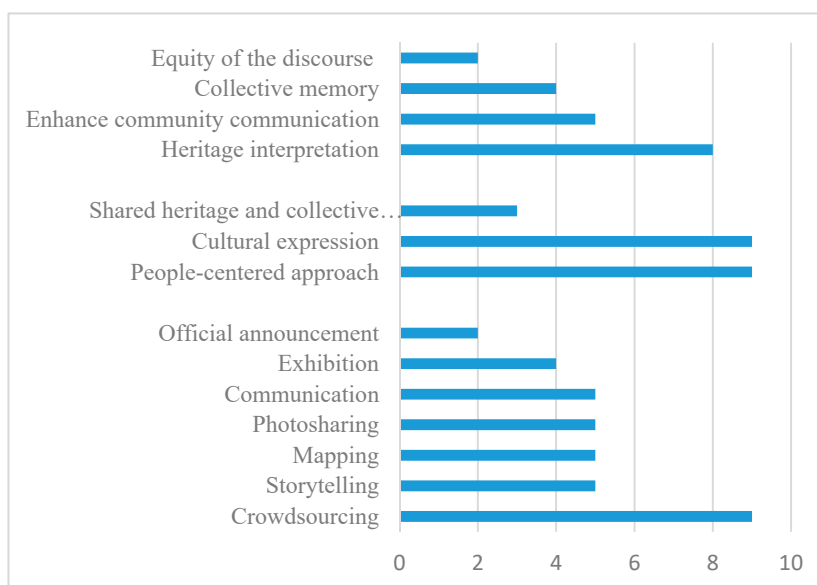


Figure 3. The quantitative result of the interactive method.

5. Conclusions

Using digital tools to engage the local community in protecting and promoting the values of cultural heritage is gaining more and more attention [13,48]. Digital technologies can improve conservation and preservation techniques, enrich archives with interactive media, map heritage with the Geographic Information System, augment participatory experiences, promote communication among stakeholders, and deepen the understanding of the cultural attachment [63,64]. Social media is considered to be one of the most important facilitators to promote the double side collaboration of authorities and citizens [65].

The study aimed to offer a comprehensive global review of the availability and functionalities of social media and to identify tools and platforms that are applied currently to the current cultural heritage management process. The approach of the systematic review was structured with a PIST tool. A total of 19 articles were eventually selected, from

which 39 cases were extracted, identified, and analyzed. The review indicates that almost three-quarters of the identified practices are mainly concentrated in Europe. However, taking into account the development of digital technology and the economy, further efforts toward digital-enabled heritage conservation could be undertaken by other governments, agencies, NGOs, and communities around the world.

Overall, social media tools are generally applied to museums instead of urban heritage buildings (monuments), and landscapes. The 39 cases have been analyzed with regard to the applied social media tools, interactive methods for the heritage objects, and the impact on sustainable cultural heritage management. Facebook is considered as the most popular social media out of 13, while the assessment of interactive ways of social media and heritage management shows a relatively average score. Meanwhile, heritage interpretation is regarded as the most involved purpose as compared to enhancing communication, collective memory, equity of the discourse, and maintaining community archives. The application of social media tools also shows a greater impact on the two aspects of the sustainability of heritage conservation: the people-centered approach and cultural expression.

The people-centered approaches, such as the equity of discourses across cultural diversity, nation, religion, gender, etc., should be supported and highlighted widely on social media platforms. Despite UNESCO emphasizing community communication and collaboration in heritage management as a key priority, the global application of social media currently still tends to broadcast the heritage value instead of strengthening the collaboration among stakeholders. However, some countries with centralized governance and regulatory systems, such as China, recommend a localized and contextualized bottom-up approach for social media in order to encourage local residents to better engage in both decision-making and benefit-sharing process.

Based on the extensive literature inventory, the study has not only contributed to a comprehensive picture of the current research in this area but also detailed a series of practical cases and defined the involved approaches, objects, and main significance. However, further studies and cases are required to explore how the sector can make the most out of the current social media platforms in diverse cultural backgrounds, within the context of rapid urbanization context.

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